

Conception Bay Service!

S.S. "PAWNEE"

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE EFFECTIVE MONDAY, AUG. 21-22 AND UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

CARBONAR for Portugal Cove via Bell Island on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7.30 a.m.

HARBOR GRACE for Portugal Cove via Bell Island on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 7.30 a.m.

BELL ISLAND every morning, except Sunday, at 9 a.m. for Portugal Cove.

PORTUGAL COVE every morning, except Sunday, at 9.15 a.m.

Passengers connect at Portugal Cove with motor cars for St. John's.

BELL ISLAND every day, except Sunday, for Portugal Cove, at 2 p.m.

PORTUGAL COVE for Carbonar via Bell Island on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 4.30 p.m.

PORTUGAL COVE for Harbor Grace via Bell Island on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 4.30 p.m.

PORTUGAL COVE every evening, except Sunday, for Bell Island, at 4.30 p.m.

NB—Motor cars leave rear Post Office, St. John's, at 3.45 p.m. every day, except Sunday, taking passengers to Cove for Bell Island, Carbonar (Mon, Wed, Fri.) and Harbor Grace (Tue, Thurs, Sat.).

Express Packages Forwarded and Baggage Transferred.

BELL ISLAND S. S. CO., LTD.

J. H. MARTIN, Agent, Bell Island, C.B.

Agents, St. John's, Phone 17.

Agents of Ship.

When Things Go Wrong

and it Seems Difficult to Rectify Them.

BY JEREMY BENTHAM, JR.

ARTICLE I.

POSITION OF THE WRITER DEFINED.

I shall speak plainly in my

expressions from time to time under

any caption. I am not identifi-

cally any political party, and have

no special prejudice one way or the

other. I want to tell the truth fear-

lessly and as effectively as possible.

My manner of writing has

been the highest manner an in-

dividual can attain. I have learned from

my own experience that I can

say what I mean and to mean

what I say. I have given any

subject the most of the political mat-

ters which I have given any

subject at all. I have come to my

own conclusions first; and I have had

the advantage of seeing many practical

men to the same conclusions.

REASON TO BE ALARMED.

The very fountains of legis-

lation are polluted by "lobbying" and

corrupt means; when the hand

of the law is extended, and not al-

ways to the Municipal Councilors

and legislators; when law-

makers become the pious tools of

some selfish and greedy capitalists,

instead of subserving the interests of

the people and the commonwealth;

then, indeed, all patriotic citizens

have reason to be alarmed about the

future of their country.

TO BRING ABOUT A BETTER CON-

DITION OF THINGS.

Obviously, to bring about a better

condition of things, several ex-

pedients will have to be adopted. First,

there must be the enactment of strict

and wholesome laws for preventing

bribery and corruption, accompanied

with condign punishment against the

violators of the law; second, a pure,

enlightened, and independent magis-

tracy to interpret and enforce the

laws. Third, a vigilant and fear-

less press—such as we had here from

1888 to the end of the last century,

that will reflect and create a healthy

public opinion. And fourth, the main-

tenance of party lines, which is an

indispensable method for preserving

political purity.

SHORTCOMINGS OF OUR SCHOOL

SYSTEM.

Then we should insist upon the in-

corporation into our school system

familiar lessons embodying a reliable

history of our country, a brief sketch

of her heroes, on land and sea, states

men and patriots, whose civic virtues

the rising generation will thus be

taught to emulate. The duties and

rights of citizens, along with rever-

ence for our political institutions,

should likewise be inculcated. There

is danger that the country whose his-

tory is not known and cherished will

become to the masses only an abstrac-

tion, or, at least, that it will be in

touch with them only on its less lovable

side, the taxes and burdens it imposes.

Men lost in an unnatural isolation,

strangers to the past life of their

country, living on a soil to which they

hold only by the passing interests of

the present, as atoms without cohe-

sion, are not able to realize and bring

home to themselves the claims of a

country that not only is, but that was

before them, and that will be, as his-

tory alone can teach, long after them.

EVENTS WE OUGHT TO COMMEM-

ORATE.

As we learn from sacred history,

the Hebrew people were commanded

to commemorate by annual observ-

ances their great experiences as a na-

tion. This is certainly in accordance

with the fitness of things. In nearly

all civilized countries there are cer-

tain days set apart to recall outstand-

ing events in their history, and to pay

honor to the memory of the heroes

who figured in them. If holidays are

useful to those that are to the manor

born, they are still more imperative-

ly demanded for people of foreign

birth, such as the Chinese and Assy-

rians, who sometimes come into our

city and who are strangers to our

civil institutions. The annual recur-

ring holiday will create and develop

in their minds a knowledge of our

colonial history, if not an admiration

for our system of government as at

present operated. It will help, also,

to mould our people into unity of po-

litical faith. By the young, especially,

are holidays welcomed with keen de-

light, and as there is a natural, though

unconscious, association in the mind

between the civic festivity and the

cause that gave it birth, their attach-

ment to the day will extend to the

patriotic event or to the men whose

anniversary is celebrated.

LIVING IN A MOMENTOUS TIME.

The political outlook to-day is not

an inspiring one. We are living in a

momentous time in which our influ-

ence may be brought to bear to tell

for good or for evil. In such times

one word spoken strongly and de-

cisively will tell more than whole

years of work when things are not so

clear. "Hitherto all politics and public

affairs have been largely decided with-

out the exercise of that authority by

the masses of the people; but now

democracy, having entered upon its

heritage, has to decide whether "this

Newfoundland of ours," is, in all that

it is, a better or a worse place than

it was when the first settlers came.

The days of chivalry," wrote Ed-

mund Burke, "are long gone by." No,

never—never, while men are ready to

pledge life and sacred honor for God

and humanity. The former days were

not much better than now. "The

world turns on its axis every twenty-

four hours, and with every turn it

rolls a little further into the light of

Evolution. The trouble with us, in

public life, is that we are too liberal

with the people's money. As Solon

says: "It has always been more

difficult for a man to keep than to

get; for, in one case, fortune aids,

which often assists injustice; but, in

the other case, sense is required.

Therefore, we often see persons de-

ficient in intellectual equipoise rise

to wealth; and then, from want of

prudence, roll head over heels to the

bottom." Any way, it is necessary,

imperatively necessary, at such an

extremely critical juncture as the

present, that the government of the

country, which does not represent a

clique or a privileged class, which is

supposed to be the organized expres-

sion of the wants and wishes of the

whole colony, should rise to a true

conception of its duties, and should

use the resources, the experience, and

the talent at its disposal to promote

the greater happiness of the masses

of the people.

Householders

PREPARING TO BURN WOOD IN

STEAD OF COAL.

READING, Pa., Aug. 28.—The Berks

County Conservation Association's

campaign, urging throughout the

country the use of timber of little

marketable value to avert a possible

fuel famine, has been endorsed by

the state department of forestry at

Harrisburg. The plea of the associa-

tion to Berks land owners has al-

ready borne fruit, and many house-

holders have laid in a supply of

wood. The association is posting

placards throughout the county ur-

ging householders to use wood cut

from such timber, in order to save

coal for hospitals, schools, churches,

and industries. Harvey F. Heintz,

president of the association, has re-

ceived the following letter from

Major R. Y. Stuart, State Commis-

sioner of forestry:

"I think the Berks County Con-

servation Association's plan for calling

the attention of the public to the

availability of suitable wood, par-

ticularly 'highland chestnut,' for fuel

is a means of averting disaster this

winter, is an excellent one. The de-

partment in turn is encouraging the

use of chestnut on the state forests

for this purpose. I believe the cam-

paign will do much good, particularly

in those sections of the state

wherein it is feasible to use wood as

fuel without a change in equipment.

Further, to the extent to which

highland chestnut can be utilized, the

timber and forest are benefited."

relates to family life, to be a model

dominion or the contrary, whether or

not the ideal of Christian morality,

of Christian living, of Christian gov-

ernment is to be our guide, or whether

as a people, disclaiming all that has

made our history great and glorious,

we are to say: "It does not matter

a straw about morality or immorality

in public life, the one thing needful

is to get your clever man and see that

he votes straight."

THE THINGS TO STAND UP FOR.

Any way, the things our soldiers

fought for and died for during the

World War of 1914-18 are the things

they should stand up for now. Sir

William Jones, who lived in England

while the American revolutionary war

was going on, put the sum total of

civic duties in a nutshell in these

lines:—

"What constitutes a state?"

Not high-raised battlements or

labored mound.

Thick wall or moated gate;

Not cities proud with spires and

turrets crowned;

Not bays and broad-armed ports

Where, laughing at the storm, rich

navies ride;

Nor starred and spangled courts

Where low-browed business waits

Perfumes to pride!

No—men, high-minded men;

Men who their duties know,

And know their rights and know-

ledge far, deep, mainline.

Prevent the long-aimed blow.

And crush the tyrant while they rend

The chains of slavery!

These constitute a state!"

HEIRS OF THE OLD HEROIC

STRAIN.

There ought still to be men of

honor and integrity amongst us, such

as really "constitute a state." We

had them in days gone by—honest

men like Little, Hoyle, Carter, Shea,

Whiteway and Winter. Most of these,

when pretty well worn out in the

public service, retired on a not too

liberal allowance, and died, if not

poor men, at any rate in very unpre-

tentious circumstances. But they

were incorruptible and patriotic to

the end! In the ruins of Ross Castle,

at Killarney, are the graves of the

ancient Kings of Ireland. On their

tombs may still be deciphered the

symbols of royalty; but close be-

side them are other monuments

marked with the transverse sword

and cross. "These," said the guide,

"are the 'tombs of crusaders.'"

"Their swords are rust,

Their good steeds dust;

Their souls are with their God, we

trust."

"The days of chivalry," wrote Ed-

mund Burke, "are long gone by." No,

never—never, while men are ready to

pledge life and sacred honor for God

and humanity. The former days were

not much better than now. "The

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